commanding the U. S. S. Baltimore, gave shore leave to 117 pe sy officers and sailors of his ship These men left the ship about 1:30 p. m. No incident of violence occurred; our men were arrested; no complaint was lodged egg/st them; nor did any collision or outbreak occur until about 6 o'clock p. m. Captain Schley states that he was himself on shore and about the streets of the city until 5:30 p. m.; he met very many of his men who were upon leave; that they were sober and were conducting themselves with propriety, saluting Chilian and other officers as they met them. Other officers of the ship and Captain Jenkins, of the merchant ship Keweenaw, corroborate Captain Schley as to the general sobriety and good behavior of our men. The Sisters of Charity at the hospital to which our wounded men were taken, when inquired of, stated that they were sober when received. If the situation had been otherwise, we must believe that the Chillan police authorities would have made arrests. About 6 p. m. the assault began, and it is remarkable that the investigation by the Judge of Crimes, though so protracted, does not enable him to give any more satisfactory account of its origin han is found in the statement that it began between drunken sailors. Repeatedly in the correspondence the refusal of this Government to give recognition. The request for the recall of Mr. Egan upon the it is asserted that it was impossible to learn the precise cause of the riot. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Matta, in his telegram to Mr. Montt, under date of December 31, states that the quarrel began between two sailors in a tavern and was continued in the street, persons who were passing joining in it.

The testimony of Talbot, an apprentice who was with Riggin, is that the outbreak in which they were involved began by a Chilian sailor spitting in the face of Talbot, which was rescated by a knock-down. It appears that Riggin and Talbot were at the time unaccompanied by any others of their shipmates. These two men were immediately beset by a crowd of Chilian citizens and sailors, through which they broke their way to a street car and entered it for safety. They were pursued, driven from the car, and Riggin was so seriously beaten that he fell in the street, apparently dead. There is nothing in the report of the Chilian investigation made to us that seriously impeaches this testimony. It appears from Chilian sources that almost instantly, with a suddenness that strongly implies meditation and preparation, a mob, stated by the police authorities at one time to number 2,000, and at another 1,000, was engaged in the assault upon our sailors, who are represented as resisting "with stones, clubs, and bright arms." The report of the Intendente of October 30 states that the fight began at 6,15, and that the police arrived on the scene at 6,15, and that the police arrived on the scene at 6,10, a full half-hour after the assault began. with Riggin, is that the outbreak in which they at 6:15, and that the police arrived on the scene at 6:35, a fall half-hour after the assault began. At that time he says that a mob of 2,000 men had collected, and that for several squares there was the appearance of a real battlefield."

A PICTURE OF THE ATTACK. The scene at this point is very graphically set before us by the Chilian testimony. The American sailers, whe, after so long an examination, have not been found guilty of any breach of the peace, so far as the Chilian authorities are able to discover, unarmed, and defenceless, are fleeing for their lives, pursued by overwhelming numbers, and fighting only to aid their own escape from death, or to succor some mate whose life is in Eighteen of them are brutally stabbed, and beaten, while one Chilian seems, from the report, to have suffered some injury; but how serious or with what character of weapon, or whether by a missile thrown by our men, or by some of his fellow rioters, is unascertained.

some of his fellow rioters, is unascertained.

The pretence that our men were fighting "with stores, canbs, and bright arms" is, in view of these facts, incredible. It is further refuted by the fact that our prisoners, when searched, were absolutely without arms, only seven penknives being found in the possession of the men arrestel, while there were received by our men more than thirty stab wounds, every one of which was inflicted in the back, and almost every consultance of the large wound was in the large or back of the

ing the uniform of their Government, and not in any individual act or personal animosity.

We have now received from the Chilian Government an abstraset of the conclusions of the Fiscal general upon the testimony taken by the Judge of Crimes, in an investigation which was made to extend over nearly three months. I very much to extend over nearly three months. I very much announced in my annual message. I am still of the opinion that our sailors were assaulted, beaten, stabbed and killed, not for anything they or any one of them had done, but for mything they or any charged with having done, by its civil officers and naval commanders. If that be the true appeared to the Chile that the conclusion of the Chile that seems of the capture of the conclusion of the United States had done, or was charged with having done, by its civil officers and naval commanders. If that be the true appeared to the conclusion of the Chile that seems and paydison, of the Baltimore, has been shelded in the indictement, it is office as the conclusion of the indictent is furnished by this civil officers that we should now be advised in the indictent is furnished by this civil office and been subject to assert and now which this conclusion rests. I think it right to say a word or two upon the legal aspect.

As to the part taken by three indicates the case made by Chill is also far form satisfactory. The content of the conclusion rests. I think it right to say a word or two upon the legal aspect.

EXAM_EXPECT OF THE CASE.

Extract a secretary of the case of the c

at the Mole.

The evidence of our sailors clearly shows that the attack was expected by the Chilian people, that threats had been made against our men, and that in one case, somewhat early in the afternoon, the keeper of one house, into which some of our men had gone, closed his establishment in anticipation of attack, which he advised them would be made upon them as darkness came on.

In a report of Captain Schley to the Navy Department he says:

"In the only interview of the carries and after arrest. He the President thinks the preponderance of the evidence and the inherent probabilities lend to the conclusion that Riggin was killed by the police or soldiers.

"Third—That he the President thinks the preponderance of the evidence and the inherent probabilities lend to the conclusion that Riggin was killed by the police or soldiers.

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ATTITUDE OF THIS GOVERNMENT DURING THE

CHILIAN WAR. The origin of this feeling is probably found in cable incident, and in the charge that Admiral ernment in these matters. It is enough for the present purpose to say that if there was any breach of international comity or duty on our part, it should have been made the subject of official complaint through diplomatic channels or of reprisals for which a full responsibility was assumed. We cannot consent that these incidents and these perversions of the truth shall be used and these perversions of the truth shall be used to excite a murderous attack upon our unoffending sailors and the Government of Chili go acquired of a responsibility. In fact, the conduct of this Government during the war in Chili pursued those lines of international duty which we had settongly insisted upon on the part of other nations when this country was in the threes of a civil conflict. We continued the established diplomatic conflict, with the Government in power until it conflict. We continued the established diplomatic relations with th Government in power until it was overthrown, and promptly and cordially recognized the new Government when it was established. The good offices of this Government were offered to bring about a peaceful adjustment, and the interposition of Mr. Egan to mitigate severities and to shelter adherents of the Congressional party were effective and frequent. The charge against Admiral Brown is too base to gain credence with any one who knows his high personal and professional character.

PLAN OF THE BALTIMORE OUTRAGE. Recurring to the evidence of our sailors, I think it is shown that there were several distinct as saults, and so nearly simultaneous as to show that they did not spread from one point. A press sum mary of the report of the Fiscal shows that the evidence of the Chilian officials and others was in conflict as to the place of origin, several places being named by different witnesses as the locality where the first outbreak occurred. This, if cor rectly reported, shows that there were several distinct outbreaks, and so nearly at the same time as to cause this confusion.

The "La Patria," in the same issue from which I have already quoted, after describing the killing of Riggin and the fight which from that point extended to the Mole, says: "At the same time in other streets of the port the Yankee sailors fought flereely with the people of the town, who believed to see in them incarnate enemies of the

being found in the possession of the men arrester, while there were received by our men more than thirty stab wounds, every one of which was inflicted in the back; and almost every consused wound was in the back or back of the head. The evidence of the ship's officer of the day is that even the jackknives of the men were taken from them before leaving the ship.

SOME CHILLAN TESTIMONY.

As to the brutal nature of the treatment received by our men, the following extract from the account given of the affair by the "La Patria" account give

regarded as too friendly:

The Yankees, as soon as their pursuers gave chase, went by way of the Calie del Arsenal toward the city car station. In the presence of an ordinary number of citizens, among waom were some sallors, the North Americans took seals in the street-car to escape from the stones which the Chillans threw at them. It was believed for an instant that the North Americans had saved themselves from popular fary, but such was not the case. Scarcely had the car began to move, when a crowd gathered around and stopped its progress. Under these circumstances and without any cessation of the howling and throwing of stones at the North Americans, the conductor entered the car and, seeing the risk of the situation to the vehicle, ordered them to get out. At the instant the sallors left the car, in the milst of a hall of stones, the sall conductor received a stone-blow on the head. One of the Yankees allors managed to escape in the direction of the Pisza Heelright, but the other was felled to the ground by a stone. Marading to raise himself from the ground where he lay he staggered in an opposite direction from the sallors managed to raise of the bouse of Senor Mazzini he was again wounded, falling senseless and breathless.

No amount of evasion or subterfuge is able to cloud our clear vision of this brutal work. It should be noticed, in this connection, that the was again wounded, falling senseless and breathless.

No amount of evasion or subterfuge is able to cloud our clear vision of this brutal work. It should be noticed, in this connection, that the was falled to the ground work. It should be noticed, in this connection, that the should be noticed, in this connection that the should be noticed in the state of the surgeon

be made upon them as darkness came on.

In a report of Captain Schley to the Navy Department he says:

"In the only interview that I had with Judge Foster, who is investigating the case relative to the disturbance, before he was aware of the entire gravity of the matter, he informed me that the assault upon my men was the outcome of hatred for our people among the lower classes, because they thought we had sympathized with the Balmaceda Government on account of the Itata matterly whether with reason or without he could, of course, not admit; but such he thought was the explanation of the assault at that time."

Several of our men sought security from the Several of our men sought security from the mob by such complete or partial charges in their dress as would conceal the fact of their being seamen of the Raltimore, and found it then possible to walk the streets without molestation. These incidents conclusively establish that the attack was upon the uniform—the nationality—and not upon the men.

ATUITUDE OF THIS CONTENTION OF THE CONTENT the official communications made by the Execu-tive Department to Congress. It will be observed that I have notified the Chilian Government that unless this note is at once withdrawn and an apology, as public as the offence, made, I will terminate diplomatic relations.

THE QUESTION OF RECALLING MR. EGAN. round that he was not a perso lished itself, in the seizure of the Itata for an accompanied by any suggestion that could propalleged violation of the neutrality law, in the crly be used in support of it, and I infer that the request is based upon official acts of Brown conveyed information to Valparniso of the Egan which have received the approval of this landing at Quinteros. It is not my purpose to Government. But however that may be, I could enter here any defence of the action of this Govnot consent to consider such a question until it had first been settled whether our correspondence with Chili could be conducted upon a basis of mutual respect. AMERICA'S JUST DEMANDS MUST BE ENFORCED.

In submitting these papers to Congress for that grave and patriotic consideration which the questions involved demand, I desire to say that I am of the opinion that the demands made of Chili by this Government should be adhered to and enforced. If the dignity as well as the prestige and influence of the United States are not to be wholly sacrificed, we must protect those who in foreign parts display the flag or wear the colors of this Government against insult, brutality and death, inflicted in resentment of the acts of their Government, and not for any fault of their own. It has been my desire in every way to cultivate triendly and intimate relations with all the Governments of this hemisphere. We do not covet their territory; we desire their peace and prosperity. We look for no advantage in our relations with them, except the increased exchanges of commerce upon a basis of mutual benefit. We regret every upon a basis of mutual benefit. We regret every civil contest that disturbs their peace and paralyzes their development, and are always ready to give our good offices for the restoration of peace. It must however, be understood that this Government, while exercising the utmost forbearance toward weaker Powers, will extend its strong and adequate protection to its citizens, to its officers and to its humblest sailor, when made the victims of wantonness and cruelty in resentment, not of their personal misconduct, but of the official acts of their Government. THE CASE OF PATRICK SHIELDS.

Upon information received that Patrick Shields. an Irishman and probably a British subject, but at the time a fireman on the American steamer Kewenaw, in the harbor of Valparaiso for repairs, had been subjected to personal injuries in that city -largely by the police-I directed the Attorney-General to cause the evidence of the officers and crew of that vessel to be taken upon its arrival in San Francisco; and that testimony is also herewith transmitted. The brutality and even savagery of the treatment of these poor men by he Chillan police would be incredible if the vidence of Shields was not supported by other direct testimony, and by the distressing condition of the man himself when he was finally able to reach his vessel. The captain of the vessel says:
"He came back a wreck; black from his neck

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WAY-H-JACKSON-& O UNION SQUARE(SORTH.) COT. Broadway

New York will quickly offer themselves for service in fend the harbors of the nitrate coast. It would be allowed to leave New York. It seems to be \$25 opinion of many men that, should the National Guard.

of the State, in spending with a Tribune of the biggest owners. It does not make a bit of differ-reporter vesterday, said that it was harry eace to the owners what Nation owns the beds. Peru has reporter yesterday, said that it was largly probable that the National Guard would be obliged to do much duty in case of trouble with the South American Republic. "The President," he added, "may call for volunteers directly, without reference to the Governors of the various States. The members of the National Guard may then volunteer their services as

"Again, the President may make a requisition upon the Governors for certain numbers of troops. The guard-men may then also volunteer, but the Government yesterlay regarding the attamers of the growth may then also volunteer, but the Government yesterlay regarding the attamers of the covernment yesterlay regarding the attamers of the various American likes on the east and west coasts, that they would be necessary for the defence of this edity and the immediate surroundings. In fact, in case of war it is more flam probable that the President would ask the Government probable that the President would ask the Governor of this State to occupy the near-by forts with the National Guard, All the State could be steamer ever launched in America, registers 5,0-0, not this State could be steamer ever launched in America, registers 5,0-0, and the state could be castly employed in defending the harbor. A continue of the published correspondence. Altogether, General Henderson says:

Chili regulates all Governments is spot to statement of the various of the and at October, She elauns that it was the sudden and unificance of the torpose to establish this fact under due sciminstration of the various American likes on the east and west coasts. The Pacific which would be of value to the Government as statement of facts, near-by forts with the National Guard, All the statement of facts, near-by forts with the National Guard, All the statement of facts, near-by forts with the National Guard, All the statement of facts, or the published correspondence. Altogether, General Henderson says:

Chili repudiates all Governments and unificance of them."

Nothing definite was known of the intentions of the statement of the various American likes on the east and west coasts. The Pacific which would be of value for leaves, The trouble is that it seems to require confirmation, and this is not forthcoming, in the light of news. The City of Paris, leaves of the measure of the message, but it is solid to the force of the message of the parish the p that they would be necessary for the defence of this elty and the immediate surroundings. In fact, in case of war it is more than probable that the President on the Pacific which would be of value to the Govern-

Rochester. They numbered all told about 375 men, but they were without uniform, arms or equipments.

"But there is one drawback," added the General,
"In the use of the National Guard of this State, and but is the fact that they are armed with Remingto offes, calibre 50, while the United States troops have springfield rifles, 45-calibre. It is necessary that all the troops have the same rifles, so that the same ammunition can be served out to them. It is probable however, should the Guardsmen volunteer, that the Government would Issue gans to all of the soldiers When this state purchased its 20,000 rifles, the United states had 50 calibre guns also, but they were soon changed for those of 45 cubbre. This calibre may be changed soon again, so that it would be useless for us try just now to get the regular United States game. "As to ammunition," added General Porter, "we

have about 600,000 counds of cartildges. But no alarm need be felt about mamminion, as cartridges can be turned out rapidly by the factories. There would be no delay practically. We have no stock of medical supplies and comparatively few tents. The teneral was of the applican that there would be many volunteers. Many Army officers, citizens and quard-men had asked him to remember them, it case the National Goinel Appleton of the 7th Regiment could not be found vesterday, other members of this gallant regiment said that almost every man would offer his services in case the President asked for volunteers. The regiment would be glad to go to the front in necessary.

teers. The regiment would be glad to go to the front if necessary.

Colonel Dowd of the 12th Regiment was of the option that the majority of National Guardsmen would offer their services at once in case of war.

"We could have 10,000 men within twenty-four hours," he added. "I think I could take all the men who were at camp last summer, about 000. Then there would be many ex-members of the regiment who would want to join us at once also. The men in almost all of the regiments are in excellent physical condition at present. Few men would have to remain behind on account of physical imperfections."

The members of other regiments spoke with equal enthusiasm.

WHAT CITY OFFICIALS SAY, SOME OF THEM FAVOR WAR AND OTHERS OF TECTING THE NATION'S HONOR.

Mayor Grant had just closed a protracted meeting of the Roard of Street Opening yesterday when his opinion on the Chillan situation was sought. He said that he had only had time to glance at the President's message, but he still hoped, threatening as were the present aspects of the case, that a ettlement might be reached without war, credit can come to this country," the Mayor said, from a war with a country so much inferior in every respect. I am strongly in favor of upholding the honor of the United States flag and of protecting our citizens and sallors in every part of the globe but all the resources of diplomacy should be exhausted before hostilities are begun. I believe that a settlement of the trouble can yet be reached and peace Controller Myers said that he was opposed to war,

and did not believe there would be one.

President Arnold, of the Common Council, said

We have everything to lose and nothing to gain y a war with Chili. War should be avoided, if it think you should acquaint yourself to posselle. Nevertheless, the honor of the country and of the Government must be maintained, and the can be done in no other way it must be maintained by arms. We cannot afford to allow our fing to be insulted or our sailors maitreated President Earker, of the Tax Department, said:
"I am for giving the Chillians a good whipping. They

Young & Smylie's "Acme" Licorice Pelleta. Unrivalled for purity and excellence.

have shown no regret for their bad treatment of our men in Valparaiso-on the contrary, they seem to tilnk that they can insult and bully us without danger to themselves. They should be taught a lesson which will be useful to them, and have the effect of making of a disease, but this is not effective unless the cause of

South America." Street Commissioner Heintz said: "Oh, no, we will have no war. I have too much confidence in the ability of our diplomats and of our statesmen in both houses of Congress. We are too busy a people to spend

re in war."

Fresident Gallup, of the Park Department, who is resultant commanding the Signal Corps of N. G. S. N. Y., said: "I am for war with Chill. I have offered the services of our Signal Corps, and General Porter has promised me to accept them. We are in for a 5,000-mile sail anyway."

AMONG THE SHIPPING MEN.

THE MERCHANIS ARE PATRIOTIC.

VESSELS WHICH THE GOVERNMENT COULD USE

IN CASE OF WAR-THE NITRATE COAST. In the lower words of the city yesterday, where the great mercantile houses and the banks and financial nstitutions carry on their work, there was only one subject of conversation, and that was the possibility of W. R. Grace said: "I do not believe that there will be a war. Chill will not be foolish enough to go to war with this country. I believe that an apology satisfactory to the United States Government will be made as soon as President Montt gets back to Santiago. At this season of the year most of the wenlthy people of Santiago go away to some place in the south of Chili, where it is cooler than it is in the capital. I have large interests in Chili which would be seriously affected if war took place, but I do

Mr. Flint had nothing to give out for pub At the office of the International Navigation Company there had been no intimation received that the Government wanted the use of any more of the ships belonging to the lines owned by the company. The company owns the Inman and Red Star lines of steamers sailing from this port and the American Line sailing from illadelphia. The Ohio, of the American Line, has already been taken by the Government and sent to the Charleston Navy Yard at Boston. The steamers of the when the President's message on the Chillan situation | Red Star Line sail under the Belgian flag and the Inman steamers under the British flag. Nevertheless is a well-understood fact that American capital owns both lines. In the Inman fleet are such ships as the City of Paris and the City of New-York. Both of these ships are built under a British supervision, which contemplates their being used by England as fast commerce-destroyers in case of need by that Government. It would take a special act of Congress and a formal parchase by an American citizen to make them available for United States cruisers. Both the act of Congress and the purchase would take at least twenty minutes, considering the great preponderance of American capital in the International Navigation Company and the "wee small voice" of the Pennsylvania Rallroad.

A prominent shipping merchant, whose trade is en declared themselves "eager for the fray." They largely with the west coast of South America, said yesterday: "Chill gets from the nitrate beds of the coast, which she took by force of arms from Bolivia and Peru, to doubt that should President Harrison call for \$30,000,000 a year in export duties. This is the source of Chill's wealth, and the great source. No forts dee called into service, it will be for the protection of 000 a year. You can see that American interests are Major General Josiah Porter, Adjutant-General pie by the men who operate them. Colonel North is one will not impose too high an export duty. If the United "Again, the Freddent may make a requisition upon the Governors for certain numbers of troops.

The guard-men may then also volunteer, but the Governor might not account their is the Chilian coast with the cities of Antal gasta and Jonique, and the rich stores of nitrates which are near them."

Nothing definite was known.

value as a transport. Plans have already been prepared which would reader her transformation from a a merchant vessel to a transport the work of a few The Navy D partment has already in its posright to call upon the militia might be sent out of the repel invasion. The militia might be sent out of the repel invasion. The militia might be sent out of the repel invasion.

the call upon the militia to suppress rehelling or repel invasion. The militin might be sent out of the state and Brazil Mail Lin', those of the Red State in that case, but not out of the country, strictly speaking, militia and National Guardsmen are not synonymous."

In telling of the strength of the National Guard the General said that it now numbered throughout the state about 15,000 men. Of those between five and six thousand were in this city. The former number inclined 30s artillery, 12,800 Infantry, 103 cavalry and 35 in the signal corps. There was only one troop of cavalry in the State, and that was under the command of Captain Ree, of this city. There was also of Naval Institution here, and two Naval batteries in Rochester. They numbered all told about 375 mes, but they were without uniform, acms or equipments, "In the use of the National Guard of this State, and "In the use of the National Guard of this State, and "In the use of the National Guard of this State, and "In the use of the National Guard of this State, and "In the use of the National Guard of the largest British steamship lines said: "It is allowed the comment of the Lailin race would have thought of the largest British steamship lines said: "It is allowed the comment of the Lailin race would have thought of the largest British steamship lines said: "It is allowed the comment of the Lailin race would have thought of the largest British steamship lines said: "It is allowed the comment of the Lailin race would have thought of the largest British steamship lines said: "It is allowed the comment of the Lailin race would have thought of the largest British steamship lines said: "It is allowed the comment of the Lailin race would have thought of the largest British steamship lines said: "It is allowed the comment of the Lailin race would have thought of the largest British steamship lines said: "It is allowed the comment of the Lailin race would have thought of the state and those of the Martine Exchange among ships or Toop to the Press of the S

AT THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB. A GENERAL BELIEF AMONG THE MEMBERS SEEN LAST NIGHT THAT THERE WILL

BE, NO WAR. The members of the Union League Club who were at The members of the Child Design Can be seen as the children has evening freely discussed the Children situation. The President's message and the prospects for war were the principal topics of discussion, and nearly all of the men seen thought that there would not be any conflict between the United States and such an insignificant nation as Chill, Colonel Le Grand B. Cannon is the recognized au-

thority of the Union League Club on all international questions, especially of a warfike character, and to him all inquiries about the subject were addressed. The stonel in expressing his views on the Chillan situation, said: "I do not look upon war for this country is a calamity. On the contrary, I would regard it as one of the best things that could happen to the United states. This country is the most powerful on earth producer. It is the most wealthy, and it should be scognized as the greatest and most powerful country the world. This Nation, being what it is, is entitled to be the largest maritime power in the world, but it sever will be until it receives a decent sort of drubbing from some powerful country. Then to Nation will wake up to the fact that it needs a navy and will get one. But this affair with Chili will not have the desired results. That nation is too assignificant to be thought of hardly, and I only regret that it is not some powerful nation that might ssibly engage in war with Uncle Sam.
-But there will be no war with Chili. Even if

that country insisted on going to war with the United states, the other nations would not permit it. tand's interests are vast in Chill, and she will insist upon arbitrating the case. And in addition to that it as been one of Mr. Blaine's great objects to arbitrate. The part he took in the congress of American Nations demonstrated that. He showed that he was an anxious to have all differences settled by arbitration as he was to secure reciprocal trade with all the South American countries. Arbitration will certainly settle the differences between the United States and Chili and the



even Consump-tion yields to the wonderful effects wonderful effects of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It won't make new lungs-but it will make diseased ones healthy when nothing else

will. There's reason for it, too. Consump-tion is Lung-acrofula. For every form of scrofula, and all blood-taints, the "Discov-ery" is a positive cure. scrottals, and all blood-taints, the Discovery "is a positive cure. It's the most potent strength-restorer, blood-cleanser, and flesh-builder known to medical science. For Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, and all lingering Coughs, it's an unequaled remedy. It's a guaranteed one.

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Remove the Cause.

the American flag respected everywhere, especially in the complaint is removed. The sores and eruptions of the system, they will return or attack some of the delicate

GENERAL HENDERSON'S OPINIONS. OF THE FACTS.

Washington, Jan. 25 (Special).-Undue importance

attaches to a letter which ex-Senator Henderson, of Missouri, has written to the Editor of "The Washington Post," and which has freely been quoted in other newspapers. General Henderson was a member of the United States Commission in the Pan-American Conference, which met in Washington in the winter of 1890 and 1891. He is a man of ability and judgment, but, in delivering himself of an opinion on the subject of the controversy between the United States and Chili, he has displayed a degree of unfamiliarity with the facts in the case-to call it by no worse name—that is, to say the least, astonishing. opinions are of some importance, perhaps, because he fairly represents a large class of well-meaning but altogether ill-informed people which derives its inable, or the evidence at hand, but from the vaporings of an irresponsibe party press, or, may be, the twaddle which would-be-sensational preachers decant from their pulpits. It is necessary only to point out a few of General Henderson's errors to demonstrate the weakness of his position and of those who might be in-clined to side with him. General Henderson says among other things, speaking of the case of the

crimes under Chilian law, sought refuge at the house of the United States Minister, Patrick Egan, in order to escape the punishment due to those crimes. These men have not only been sheltered and protected at the house and at the Legation of our Minister Resident at Santiago for several months, against the protest of the existing Government of claim to be at peace, but they are now finally removed and peaceably transported by jund from Santiago to Valparate and there placed on a war vessel of the United States to be safely transported by the authority of our Govern beyond the jurisdiction of the country whose laws the

If General Henderson will point out the law which these men have violated, or the crime which they have been guilty of, he would satisfy the curiosity of a great many people. No doubt they were unfortunate in giving their support to a government elected according to the requirements of the Constitution of their country-unfortunate because the opposing party was in the end successful; but equally unfortunate would have been a score of leaders in the Congressional party had Balmaceda prevailed. At any rate, they are not "criminals." All this looking into the merits of political faction fights in other countries is useless, in fact none of our business; neither Minister Egan, nor Admiral Brown, nor the President "protest of the existing Government of Chili," it has never been filed, unless General Henderson has information no one else possesses. On the contrary, the doctrine of "right of asylum," the assertion of which General Henderson denounces in such vigorous terms as tantamount "to branding the Chillans as barbarians," is more than once, and very distinctly ;00, acknowledged by Senor Matta, the Minister of Fureign Affairs in Chill, in his notes to Minister Egan.

In discussing the assault upon the sailors of the Baltimore, General Henderson says:

Jackson, Miss., Jan. 25 (Special).—The Chillan mat-ter has begun to excite some interest down South, and

San Francisco, Jan. 25.—The sending of the Press

dent's message to Congress was awaited with great about the bulletin boards early this morning to secure the first information of its delivery. The President's communication was printed in full by the papers, together with a full summary of the correspondence with hill. The people of this coast recognize the fact that san Francisco will be the most important point for the dispatch of the ships and soldlers in case of war with Chili. Although they know that the city is

war with Chill. Although they know that the city is poorly fortified against an attack by a foreign Power, yet they have little fear from any part of the Chilian Navy that may find its way to this coast. The affairs at Mare island Navy Yard are going on favorably. The repairs on the monitor Commanda are being rushed, and the vessel is about ready to 20 into commission. A fleet of large colliers are also being put into condition to carry coal for the war-ships. The repairs on the lialtimore are nearly completed, and the Charleston is ready to 20 to 8m at once. Irogress on the other ships at the Navy Yard has been already outlined in these dispatches.

CHICAGO FREIGHT-HANDLERS VOLUNTEER. Chicago, Jan. 25.—"Chillan volunteers, fall in."
This was the martial command given at the in-freight souse of the Chicago, Burling on and Quincy Ea Iway to day by Captain Michael O'Connor, foreman of the freight house, to his fifty men drawn up in line. The commander imparted to his soldiers the latest war news from Washington and the men unanimously voted to volunteer their services to the Government the moment war was declared. The company average twenty-six years in age, five feet nine inches in height, 160 pounds in weight. The name of the organization is the "Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Chilian Volunteers." It is said the temper of the "Q." men only a sample of what exists among railroaders and men in manufacturing establishments in the city.

A NEW BRITISH MINISTER TO CHILL.

"Le Figaro," writing about the affairs of the British Embassy in France, which it is likely are not curately known in Paris, says: "Mr. Made, second Secretary of the English Embassy in France, has just been named Charge d'Affaires to Chili. He will soon start for Santiago."

tart for Santiago."

Thus Mr. Kennedy, who was British Minister to Chili during all the latest troubles in that country, seems to have been recalled, or to have obtained a leave of absence just at the moment when it is reported that England intends to offer her mediation between Chili and the United States.

SENDING TORPEDOES TO THE PACIFIC COAST Some Army olivians went down the Bay yes day without saying where they were going, or why.
It was said late in the afternoon that they had been sent down to South Amboy to superintend the shipment of a boatload of torpedoes, which are to be rushed across the country to the Pacific Coast.

REPUBLICANS INDORSE THE MESSAGE. At an enthusiastic meeting of the Yorkville Republic can Club last night, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted: "Resolved. That the club heartly unantmously adopted: "Resolved, That the club hearthy opposes the course pursued by our Government in its treatment of the Chillan question. We feel that not only Chill, but all nations should understand that shey must respect our flag. We congratulate President Harrison on the thoroughly American character of the message he has this day sent to Congress, and as Americans pledge ourselves to do whatever may be necessary to aid him in upholding the dignity of our country."

New-York Central's Chicago Limited-model train a